ANNEXURE -A

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA

PERIODIC ASSESSMENT-II (2023-24)

CLASS: VIII

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

		BLUE	PRINT	OF Q	UESTI	ON PA	PER			
SL NO.	CHAPTERS / UNITS	MARKS ALLOTTED IN SYLLABUS	1 MARK (MCQ/A&R)	2 MARKS (SA-I)	3 MARKS (SA-II)	5 MARKS (LA)	4 MARK (CBQ)	1 MARK MAPs & Diagram	TOTAL MARKS	TOTAL NO. OF QUESTIONS
1	Ch-1 Resources: Utilisation and Development		1(2)	2(1)		5(1)			9	4
2	Ch-2 Natural Resources: Land, Soil and Water	27	1(2)			5(1)		1(2)	9	4
3	Ch-3 Natural vegetation and Wildlife		1(1)	2(1)			4(1)	1(2)	9	3
4	Ch- 8 The Modern Period		1(2)	2(1)	3(1)				7	4
5	Ch-10 Colonialism :Rural and Tribal Societies	27	1(2)		3(1)		4(1)	1(1)	10	5
6	Ch-11 The First war of Independence-1857		1(2)	2(1)		5(1)		1(1)	10	4
7	Ch-16 Our Constitution		1(1)	2(1)		5(1)			8	3
8	Ch-17 Fundamental Rights ,Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy	26	1(2)		3(1)		4(1)		9	4
9	Ch-18 The Union Government –The Legislature		1(2)	2(1)		5(1)			9	4
	G.TOTAL	80	1x16 =16	2x6= 12	3x3= 9	5x5 =25	4x3= 12	1x6=6	80	35

N.B – Q.no 34 Consists of Four map questions of Geography Q.no 35 Consists of Two map questions of History

			AN	NEXURE -B
	DAV PU	UBLIC SCHOOLS, ODIS	SHA	
PERIO	DIC ASSESSMENT-II (2023-24) CLASS: VIII	SUBJECT:	SOCIAL SCIENCE
	QUE	STION WISE ANALYSI	S	
Q . No.	Chapters / Units	Forms of Question (MCQ, AR, SA-I , SA-II, LA, CBQ)	Marks Allotted	Typology of Questions (Knowledge (K), Understanding (U), Applications (A), Hots(H) & Skils (S)etc.)
1	Ch-1 Resource: Utilisation and Development	MCQ	1	U
2	Ch-2 Natural Resources: Land, Soil and Water	MCQ	1	К
3	Ch-2 Natural Resources: Land, Soil and Water	MCQ	1	U
4	Ch-3 Natural Resources: Vegetation and Wildlife	MCQ	1	K
5	Ch-1 Resource: Utilisation and Development	MCQ	1	A
6	Ch-8 The Modern Period	MCQ	1	K
7	Ch-8 The Modern Period	MCQ	1	K
8	Ch-10 Colonialism :Rural and Tribal Societies	MCQ	1	A
9	Ch-10 Colonialism :Rural and Tribal Societies	MCQ	1	К
10	Ch-11 The First war of Independence-1857	MCQ	1	К
11	Ch-11 The First war of Independence-1857	MCQ	1	К
12	Ch-16 Our Constitution	MCQ	1	U
13	Ch-17 Fundamental Rights ,Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy	MCQ	1	A
14	Ch-17 Fundamental Rights ,Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy	MCQ	1	K
15	Ch-18 The Union Government –The	MCQ	1	К
16.	Legislature Ch-18	MCQ	1	U
	1	- 🔪	I	-

	The Union Government – The			
	Legislature			
17	Ch-1 Resource: Utilisation and Development	SA-I	2	U
18	Ch-3 Natural Resources: Vegetation and Wildlife	SA-I	2	K
19	Ch-8 The Modern Period	SA-I	2	U
20	Ch-11 The First war of Independence-1857	SA-I	2	E(H)
21	Ch-16 Our Constitution	SA-I	2	К
22	Ch-18 The Union Government –The Legislature	SA-I	2	E(H)
23	Ch-8 The Modern Period	SA-II	3	U
24	Ch-10 Colonialism :Rural and Tribal Societies	SA-II	3	U
25	Ch-17 Fundamental Rights ,Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy	SA-II	3	А
26	Ch-1 Resource: Utilisation and Development	LA	5	E(H), U
27	Ch-2 Natural Resources: Land, Soil and Water	LA	5	А
28	Ch-11 The First war of Independence-1857	LA	5	E(H)
29	Ch-16 Our Constitution	LA	5	А
30	Ch-18 The Union Government –The Legislature	LA	5	А
31	Ch-3 Natural Resources: Vegetation and Wildlife	CBQ	1 1 2	K U K
32	Ch-10 Colonialism :Rural and Tribal Societies	CBQ	1 1 2	K K U
33	Ch-17 Fundamental Rights ,Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy	СВQ	1 1 2	K K E(H)
34	Ch-2 Natural Resources: Land, Soil and Water Ch-3 Natural Resources: Vegetation and Wildlife	Map Skill	2 2	A A

	Ch-10	Map Skill	1	А
	Colonialism :Rural and Tribal	_		
25	Societies			
35	Ch-11			
	The First war of		1	А
	Independence-1857			

		NNEXURE –	С
	DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA		
PER		JECT: SOCI	AL SCIENCE
	MARKING SCHEME		
	TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS MA	X. MARKS: 8	80
Q. NO.	VALUE POINTS	MARK S ALLOT TED	PAGE NO. OF TEXT BOOK
1	b) They are in great demand for development of various industries and agriculture	1	Page no 3
2	c) Climatic conditions	1	Page no 9
3	d) I, II and IV	1	Page no 11
4	d) 1973	1	Page no 27
5	a)Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	1	Page no. 5
6.	a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak	1	Page no. 96
7.	b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay—Anandmath	1	Page no. 96
8.	a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A	1	Page no. 116
9	b) Kukis	1	Page no. 11
10	a) Punjab and Hyderabad	1	Page no. 129
11	c) Doctrine of Lapse	1	Page no. 126
12	b) I & IV	1	Page no. 186
13	b) Right to Freedom of Religion	1	Page no. 197
14	c) To organize village Panchayats	1	Page no. 200
15	d) The minimum age to become a candidate is 20 years.	1	Page no. 210-212

16	b) Union List—War, peace and defence	1	Page no. 208-209
17	 Natural Resources: i. Resources available in the form of water, minerals, forest. etc, and used by human beings to satisfy their needs are known as natural resources. ii. Most of them are essential for the survival of human beings and form the base for the development of a country. Human Resources- i. Resources created by human beings to satisfy their needs are known as man-made resources. ii. These resources are developed from the natural resources. (Any other relevant point) 	2	Page no.3-4
18	 i. Most of the trees are tall and conical in shape for which snow cannot accumulate on them. ii. These tree do not shed their thick needle- shaped leaves and hence, look ever green. (Any other relevant point) 	2	Page no. 24- 25
19	 i. Many books were written and printed during this period which are preserved in public private libraries. ii. Those books provide us information about the condition of people and the British administration of that time. Example:-Anandmath by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. Unhappy Indian by Lala Lajpat Rai etc. 	2	Page no.96
20	 i. The sepoys had helped the British to establish their empire in India but instead of receiving awards or promotions they were humiliated by the British ii. Discrimination between the Indian and British soldiers. iii. The act of 1856 made it compulsory for new Indian recruits to serve overseas. (Any Two points) 	2	Page no. 127
21	 i. Every citizen is equal in eyes of law. ii. Basic foundation of democratic system. iii. No discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, color and sex. (Any Two Points) 	2	Page no. 184
22	i. It can never be dissolvedii. 1/3 of its members retire after every two years and election is held to fill the vacancy	2	Page no.212
23	 i. Record of reforms-the Morley-Minto reforms(1909),Report of the Simon Commission(1929),The Government of India Act(1935) etc are important source of information ii. They provide us information about the condition of the people as well as administration of that time. iii. Various Bills like Illbert Bill , Arms Bill passed by the British Parliament provide us a lot of information about that time. (Any other relevant point) 	3	Page no.95- 96

	OR		
	 i. The architectural style of old buildings ii. Artifacts of that period also tell us the tales of the past. iii. Many people, who participated in the freedom struggle and saw the important changes, share their experiences which throw light on the life of the people and the conditions that existed. (Any other relevant point) 		Page no.95- 96
	Ryotwari system Mahalwari system		
24	This system was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820. It was introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822.		
	It was implemented in South India. It was implemented in Gangetic valley, North West provinces, Central India and Punjab.	3	Page no.120
	Revenue was directly collected from ryots. Village community were responsible for collection of land revenue.		
25	 i. Certain limitations are necessary for the meaningful enjoyment of these rights. ii. These restrictions or limitations should be reasonable and in the interest of public order, morality, sovereignty and integrity of India. iii. To prevent spread of infectious diseases, the free movement of the people can be restricted. 		Page no.199
	iv. Freedom of practice any profession does not mean to takegambling, smuggling or any other profession that may harm the society.(Any three points only)	3	
	OR		
	i. Equality before lawii. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth		Page no.196
	iii. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment		
	iv. Abolition of untouchability		
	v. Abolition of titles. (Any three points only)		
26	i. Most of our resources are limited in their supply.ii. Over use of many valuable resources has led to their degradation, deterioration in quality for example- Soil, land and water resources.To achieve sustainable development it is essential that we-	2+3	Page no. 4

	· · · · · ·		
	• Use all renewable resources judiciously.		
	• Minimise the depletion of natural resources.		
	• Conserve the varied species.		
	(Any other relevant point)		
	"The dams are very useful but have come under a lot of criticism from		
	environmentalists": -		
	i. Extensive forest submerged under water.		
	ii. River water gets diverted.		
	iii. Aquatic life gets affected.		
27	iv. Result in soil erosion.		
	v. Population gets displaced.	5	Page no. 16
	vi. During excessive rain, floods are caused		
	(Any five points)		
	OR		
	The process of soil Conservation are-		
	i. Afforestation reduces the surface runoff and binds the soil.		
	ii. Shelter belts are planted in desert region to protect the fields		
	from wind erosion.		
	iii. Building dams across the rivers to avoid flood.		
	iv. Terrace Farming and counter ploughing should be encouraged		Page no. 12
	across the hill slopes.		
	v. Scientific agriculture practices like Crops, strip cropping etc.		
	should be systematically followed.		
	(Any other relevant point)		
	i. The uprising was not properly planned as it broke out before the appointed date.		
28			
	ii. There was no unity among the rebels.		
	iii. The rising was not wide spread and limited to North &Central India.		Page no. 130
	iv. The rebels could not match the sophisticated and modern weapons &		
	disciplined army of British		
	v. The leadership of the revolt was neither strong nor gave direction to		
	the rebels (Any other relevant points)	5	
	OR		
	Suppression of revolt		
	i. British military officers freed Delhi, the epicentre of Revolt.		
	ii. Kashmiri gate was blown up.		
	iii. Bahadur Shah Zafar II was tried for treason and exiled to Rangoon.		Page no. 129
	iv. Rani Lakshmi Bai was killed in the battle.		1 age 110. 12)
	v. Tantya Tope was captured and hanged to death. (Any three points)		
	i. Defines the nature of a country's political system.		
	ii. Provides certain significant guidelines that help in decision making		
20		_	
29	within a democratic set-up.	5	
	iii. Lays down rules and provides safeguards against misuse of power		
	and abuse of authority which leads to gross injustice by those in power.		

political and economic justice. v. Ensures that minority groups are not deprived of the benefits available to the majority group does not dominate the minorities. v. Ensures that the majority group does not dominate the minorities. v. Ensures that the majority group does not dominate the minorities. v. Guards our national interests. (Any five points) OR i. Sovereign state- country is free from all external controls and internally we are free to take our own decision. ii. Socialist state-because India is against exploitation in all forms and will try to establish economic justice without being attached to any particular ideology. Page no.12 iii. Secular state-because all religions enjoy equal freedom and no discrimination is made on grounds of religion. v. Democratic state-our government is elected by the people and the administration of the country is carried out by the elected representatives of the people. v. Republic state-because the head of the state i.e., our President is an elected head from amongst the people. 30 The major functions of the Indian Parliament are- i. The Parliament exercises control over the executive and the Concurrent list. It also makes laws in the Residuary subjects. Fage no. 2 30 The Parliament can amend the Constitution as per the procedures. iv. The Parliament has control over the finance of the country as the Money bills and the annual budget are passed in the Lok Sabha. v. The Parliament has power to impeach the President and the Judges of High Court and Supreme Court. Any other relevant point) To <th></th> <th>iv. Guarantees certain rights based on equality to establish social,</th> <th></th> <th>Page no.185</th>		iv. Guarantees certain rights based on equality to establish social,		Page no.185
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vi. Guards our national interests. (Any five points) OR Image: constraint of the point of				
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(Any other relevant point) 5 OR		v. The Parliament has power to impeach the President and the		
OR		Judges of High Court and Supreme Court.		
		(Any other relevant point)	5	
The Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected by the members of Lok Sabha		OR		
generally the Speaker is elected from the majority party.		The Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected by the members of Lok Sabha, generally the Speaker is elected from the majority party.		
Powers and Functions of the Speaker are-		Powers and Functions of the Speaker are-		Do an
i. All the petitions and documents addressed to the House are received Page no. 211-212		i. All the petitions and documents addressed to the House are received		e
by the Speaker.		-		
ii. It is the Lok Sabha Speaker who presides over the joint sitting of both the Houses of the Parliament.				
iii. The speaker presides over the meetings of Lok Sabha. In her/his		iii. The speaker presides over the meetings of Lok Sabha. In her/his		

ii. If any citizen's rights are violated he/she can move to the High Court/Supreme Court and appropriate Writs are issued to restore the rights. Image: Court of the co	e no. 198
High Court/Supreme Court and appropriate Writs are issued to restore the rights. 34 Joint decideation for the first same for t	
34 In the store the rights. 34 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	
34 34 A Pa	
34 A Pa	
34 B Tropical deciduols forest 4 A	
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34 B Tropical deciduals forest 4 Region of High rainfall in Sutheast Asia	
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A South-east Asia	&22
A A	
Kalahari	
A. Kanpur Pag	
³⁵ B. Assam 2	ge no.128